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U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL LIE TO VISIT VIENNA ON JULY 2, 1952. At a recent meeting of the Austrian Cabinet, Foreign Minister Karl Gruber announced that U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie will arrive in Vienna on July 2 for an official visit to the Austrian Government. Secretary Lie will be accompanied by Mrs. Lie and by A.H. Feller, General Counsel and Principal Director of the Legal Department; Tor Gjesdal, Principal Director of the Information Department; and Pierre de Meulemeester, Deputy Chief of Protocol. This will mark the first official visit of the United Nations Secretary General to a government of a non-member state. Secretary Lie and his party will leave Vienna by plane on July 4.

PRESIDENT KOERNER SENDS OFFICIAL MESSAGE OF THANKS TO DR. FIGL. When Chancellor Leopold Figl returned to Vienna early in June from his official visit to the United States, Great Britain and France, Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf met him at the station and handed him an official message of thanks from President Koerner of Austria. The Federal President's message read as follows: "I have learned with great satisfaction from newspaper reports that you were most cordially received everywhere, and that you also availed yourself of every opportunity to explain the difficult position in which Austria still finds herself. You have spared no effort to draw the attention of the world to the injustice that is being perpetrated against our country as a result of the continuing occupation, and to point out how great were the exertions of our people in their effort to overcome or at least to mitigate, by their own strength insofar as this was possible, the consequences of the wretched war which Austria never wanted. I do not doubt that you succeeded in convincing the statesmen with whom you came into contact of the fact that the entire Austrian nation, in harmony with its elected representatives and its Government, is filled with the desire to achieve a happier future on the road to peaceful development. I regard your trip, which must have been harassing and exhausting for you, as a very valuable service and, in the name of the Austrian Republic, I should like to express to you our sincerest thanks."

In reply, Dr. Figl said: "I have done nothing but my duty, while I was abroad, to win friends for Austria and to promote understanding for our country which is engaged in a bitter struggle for its freedom. In London as well as in Washington and Paris I was given the assurance that Austria will not be forgotten." Chancellor Figl emphasized that he had never taken personally the honors that had been bestowed upon him, but that he had regarded them as an expression of friendship

for the Austrian people as a whole. "I have always endeavored," Dr. Figl continued, "to make both the statesmen and the man in the street understand that Austria had a mission to fulfill and that she was determined to fulfill it. That is why Austria should finally be granted her freedom. I am convinced that my trip to Great Britain, the United States and France will prove to have been of value to our country. All Austrians and myself are now under an even greater obligation to show ourselves worthy of the confidence and sympathy shown to us."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN CABLES CHANCELLOR FIGL. On June 6 President Truman sent Chancellor Figl of Austria a cable thanking the latter for the sentiments he had expressed in a telegram to him at the time of his departure from the United States on May 27. Mr. Truman said that he had been delighted to greet Dr. Figl as the first Austrian Chief of Government ever to visit the United States, and that he was sincerely glad that the Austrian Chancellor had enjoyed his short stay in this country. The President expressed the hope that Dr. Figl's visit to America would serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Austria and the United States. Mr. Truman assured the Austrian Chancellor that the United States would not relax its efforts to arrive at a treaty agreement with the other occupying powers aimed at making possible the withdrawal of all occupation troops and the restoration of Austria as a free and independent country. In closing, President Truman extended his best wishes for Dr. Figl's personal welfare and for the continued progress of the Austrian people.

SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON TO VISIT AUSTRIA. On June 8, 1952, the "Wiener Zeitung" reported that in the course of his forthcoming trip to Europe U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson will also visit Austria. Chancellor Leopold Figl has notified Mr. Acheson in the name of the Austrian Federal Government that the latter is looking forward with considerable pleasure to the Secretary's visit. Mr. Acheson will presumably arrive on June 29 for a two-day stay.

CHANCELLOR FIGL THANKS FRANCE FOR EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF AUSTRIA. On the occasion of the completion of his state visit to Great Britain, the United States and France, Chancellor Leopold Figl said at a press conference

in Paris: "I should like to pay tribute to the traditional cultural relations between France and Austria, and to the particularly effective efforts of French high commissioners and diplomats to improve the political position of Austria. It is for these reasons that I was especially delighted to accept the invitation of the French Government to come to France on an official visit of state, in order that I might have the opportunity to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Austrian people and their Government to the President and Government of France, and through the voice of the French press to the people of France, not only for the sympathy and friendship they have shown us, but also for all the aid they have extended to us in the past seven years."

AUSTRIA ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF OEEC. A meeting of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation was held in Paris on June 6 and 7 at which Austria was represented by Foreign Minister Karl Gruber. The chief item on the agenda was the re-election of members for the various OEEC committees. Another important item was the extension of the European Payments Agreement. Austria was elected to the executive committee. After long drawn-out discussions, an agreement in principle was reached with respect to the prolongation of the European Payments Union Agreement. During the discussions, Dr. Gruber called attention to the particularly difficult situation of Austria as a result of continued occupation and urged that special consideration be given Austria's desires regarding exports.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER AND MINISTER TSCHADEK COMMENT ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS. In a speech at the 2nd Austrian Magazine Editors Conference on June 9, Foreign Minister Karl Gruber said: "Regardless of the laws one might enact for the control of the press, these could never replace responsible self-control on the part of the newspaper publishers and editors themselves. Only when we succeed in awakening this sense of responsibility will we have the assurance that the functions of politics and the press will be geared to each other satisfactorily."

Minister of Justice Tschadek then told the newsmen that a good press law would have to afford reciprocal protection against abuses. Such a law would have to protect the individual against unjustified press attacks and, on the other hand, it would have to prevent individuals from abusing this right and thus making the work of newspapermen difficult or even impossible.

PROF. GSCHNITZER SAYS DANUBE NOT RHINE IS NATURAL DEFENSE LINE OF EUROPE. In a lecture he delivered in mid-June at the international economic conference of the Danube-European Institute in Innsbruck, Dr. Franz Gschnitzer, professor of Common and Labor Law at the University of Innsbruck, said that "Europe cannot be defended at the Rhine and that it had always been defended at the Danube." He added: "Austria should remind the world of this, so that the solution which would appear more promising at the

present time, i.e. defense on the Rhine, should not mask or reduce in importance the solution based on the defense of the Danube. Austria, and with it Vienna, is the key to the Danube region, and to surrender this key would be to surrender the Danube and thereby give up Europe. The Danube, which today is an unsolved, but by no means unsolvable, problem, presents certain advantages over the Rhine: there is no Saar question, and, moreover, the Danube area is populated by nations who for centuries lived peacefully together and have, as a result of bitter experiences, meanwhile become much wiser."

REPORT OF AUSTRIAN COURT OF ACCOUNTS REFERRED TO PARLIAMENT. In its report for the 1951 administrative year, which was submitted to the Austrian Nationalrat (Lower House of Parliament - Ed.) at the end of March, 1952, the Austrian Court of Accounts declared that 1951 was the first year in which the Court had undertaken to audit the accounts of Austria's nationalized major banks -- i.e. the "Creditanstalt", the "Laenderbank" and the "Hypotheken und Creditinstitut" -- in accordance with the authority vested in it by the Court of Accounts Law.

The basis for the Court's control were the as yet unpublished annual balance sheets drawn up by the banks and checked by certified public accountants in accordance with the Corporation Law, and, where individual transactions were concerned, such as foreign exchange transactions in particular, the basis were the authorizations granted by the Austrian Nationalbank or by the ERP Bureau of the Federal Chancellery.

The bank audits were completed on April 10, 1952, and the results have been incorporated into the report. In a closing remark the Court of Accounts pointed out that the auditing of the bank accounts had been a detailed and exhaustive procedure, the results of which had to be fitted into the limited framework of the report. But the Court expressed the belief that its report provided sufficient references to enable the Nationalrat to check the present status of the country's nationalized major banks and to adopt whatever measures it may deem necessary.

The Court of Accounts Committee of the Nationalrat, to which the Court's report was referred, has called a meeting of its members for mid-June.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HELMER IN STOCKHOLM. Early in June Austrian Minister of the Interior Oskar Helmer left for Stockholm, Sweden, to attend the Convention of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden as the representative of the Austrian Socialist Party.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS TO LEAVE VIENNA. The Vienna "Presse" learns that the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions will soon move its headquarters from Vienna. The news of this impending move was revealed by a member of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party at a conference of the Central Trade Union Commission. The fact that Louis Saillant, the

President of the WFTU, had already voiced misgivings about the original move to Vienna at the time it was undertaken, and the further fact that he reportedly would have felt more at ease in Prague, would appear to indicate that the organization will now move its headquarters to one of the satellite capitals. The cities most often mentioned as likely sites are Prague, Breslau, Leipzig and East Berlin.

The "Presse" further states that since Vienna proved to be very suitable for organizational reasons as the seat of the WFTU, informed circles are attributing the forthcoming move to political considerations. A Communist woman official is said to have indicated this at a confidential meeting of the Central Trade Union Commission. She is reported to have declared that when the WFTU's executive committee met in Vienna early in April Soviet delegate Soloviev had introduced a proposal that the organization begin to make arrangements for moving its seat to one of the satellite capitals. Of course, the proposal was accepted. In addition to Saillant, WFTU Chairman Di Vittorio has on several occasions also expressed himself in favor of the move.

The Viennese daily said that the view was being expressed in WFTU councils that the move was necessary because "an entirely new political situation had arisen, the first signs of which would become apparent in the near future." However, Austrian political circles are of the opinion, so the "Presse" concludes, that the WFTU was leaving Vienna because the organization found it impossible to build up its activities in the Austrian capital and because the Communist hope that its presence in Vienna would serve to open a breach in Austria's labor union ranks could not be fulfilled.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION ON COURT CASES INVOLVING AUSTRIANS. Austrian Minister of Justice Tschadek recently announced that he had been notified early in April by the Soviet High Commissioner that Austrians convicted by Soviet military courts would henceforth be turned over to the Austrian authorities for the serving of their sentences. Eleven such Austrian citizens, who have been convicted by Soviet military courts, have already been transferred to Austrian penal institutions. While serving their sentences, these prisoners will receive the same treatment as those who have been sentenced by Austrian courts. Only the right to grant amnesties has been retained by the Soviet authorities.

RUSSIANS INTERFERE WITH AUSTRIAN RADIO BROADCASTS. The People's Party news service recently reported that the Soviet Information Service is maintaining its ban on certain Austrian programs on the RAVAG network. Thus, several broadcasts in the series "Echo of the Day" have been prohibited without any motivation. At the end of May the program entitled "Zeitschriftenschau" (Review of Periodicals) was not broadcast. The Soviet Information Service has also been interfering constantly with the program series "Occupational Advice" and "The Scientific Article".

AUSTRIAN GOODS TRAFFIC HINDERED BY SOVIETS. In mid-June the Austrian Council of Ministers took up the

question of the continued interference by Soviet authorities with the movement of goods across the line of demarcation which separates the Western and Russian occupation zones in Austria. In the eight-month period during which these hindrances have been going on, transportation permits for a number of types of goods have either been completely denied or issued only after slow and laborious procedures. The Council of Ministers decided to address a note of protest in this connection to the Allied Council.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT TO DEBATE TRADE-LICENSE RESTRICTION LAW. In mid-June, the "Wiener Tageszeitung" reported the Austrian Parliament plans to take up the Trade License Restriction Law. The problem with which Parliament is faced involves much less basic principles than the consequences of a repeal of the law, which at the time of its adoption had been enacted under different social and economic conditions. Even then it was apparent that the law could not be reconciled with the principles of a free economy. But since outright repeal of the law would lead to notable difficulties for the country's economy, the law makers will have to give serious consideration to the adoption of transition measures which would enable Austria's economy to adapt itself to the new situation that would result from the law's repeal.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET LOWERS TOTAL DEFICIT TO 534 MILLION, RAISES RECEIPTS TO 300 MILLION AND CURTAILS INVESTMENTS. As part of the Austrian Government's effort to balance the federal budget, a supplement to the 1952 Federal Finance Law was introduced into Parliament in mid-June. The supplementary bill calls for a decrease of 63,000,000 schillings in current federal expenditures (the revised total being 18,850,000,000 schillings) and for an increase of 299,000,000 schillings in receipts (the revised total being 18,968,000,000 schillings). As a result, instead of the expected deficit of 117,000,000 the operating budget now shows a surplus of 118,000,000. Total investments have been curtailed by 262,000,000 schillings for a total of 652,000,000. The overall budgetary deficit is thus being reduced by 497,000,000 schillings, i.e. from 1,031,000,000 to 534,000,000 schillings.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AUSTRIA. According to a recent monthly report of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, the decline in the favorable trend of world market conditions and the efforts at economic stabilization at home still remain the major factors influencing the development of Austria's economic situation today. Although a slightly favorable trend is noticeable with regard to the level of employment, industrial production, the gross volume of business in some lines and foreign trade, this increase in business activity continues to remain behind seasonal expectations except in a few isolated lines. So far there has been only a slight alignment of prices, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of raw materials on the world market has, with few exceptions, been steadily declining, that there has been marked consumer resistance to purchases, that the expansion

of domestic credits has slackened and that public investments have been curtailed. The institute's report further states that it will become ever more difficult to force prices down in view of the fact that international prices of raw materials appear to have once more become stabilized, and also because the adjustment of the domestic budget is being effected only partly by real economies and reduced expenditures, primarily however by higher taxes, fees and customs duties - even without taking into consideration the question of farm prices and import subsidies. Therefore, there is not much hope that exports can be increased or even that the present volume of exports can be maintained, unless, of course, Austrian industry can manage to reduce production costs and sales prices by increased productivity. A drop in prices, the report continues, would also stimulate retail sales at home and thus enable companies to retain workers and employees who would otherwise have to be laid off. But since the reaction of consumer demand to price decreases tends to vary considerably, it would be in the interest of smooth economic development to make a thorough study of the unavoidable shifts in production and employment conditions.

MINISTER MAISEL SAYS 3.2 BILLION EARMARKED FOR SOCIAL WELFARE. In one of the recent broadcasts of the radio series, "This is Everybody's Business", Minister of Social Welfare Karl Maisel discussed some of the work now being done by his Ministry. He said that in the Austrian budget for the current year's expenditures of 18.5 billion schillings, about 3.2 billion, or approximately 17.5% of the total expenditures, had been earmarked for social welfare. This sum represented 28% of federal administrative expenditures. This means, the Minister stated, that almost a third of these expenditures were required for the state to meet its social welfare obligations. Benefits to the victims of the war accounted for one billion. Another billion was being paid out for social insurance in the form of a 30% federal contribution to the pension fund of the mine, railroad, farm and forestry workers, as well as to the insurance funds of other workers and employees. A state contribution of 100 million schillings was required for unemployment insurance and for the maintenance of the various labor offices. Another 100 million had originally been earmarked as a government subsidy for low-cost housing, but as a result of the recent budgetary adjustment this sum was cut to 10 million. Ninety million schillings were allocated for general welfare benefits, especially for the relief of victims and small pension holders, and for the payment of school lunches; 17 million were allocated for public health services; and 6 million to cover the cost of the labor inspection service. Last year, Minister Maisel continued, the total cost of social insurance had far exceeded 2.5 billion schillings, 30% of which was contributed by the state and 70% by the employees and employers in equal shares. As of May 1, 1952, women were receiving their pension as soon as they reached the age of sixty, regardless of whether they were still employed or not. In closing, the Austrian Minister of Social Welfare said that "Austria belongs to those countries which have built a firm wall around

every worker and employee to guarantee him or her a minimum of social benefits for life's every emergency."

ALL-AUSTRIAN LABOR UNION CONFERENCE. The second All-Austrian Labor Union Conference was held in Donawitz in early June. The conference received messages of greeting from President Koerner, Vice Chancellor Schaerf and National Assembly President Boehm. In his address, Minister of Social Welfare Maisel told 20,000 union members of the unique role which the Federation of Trade Unions, with its 1,300,000 members was playing in the rehabilitation of Austria's economy and in the enactment of social legislation. The labor unions were the pillars of democracy for they would never give up personal freedom. They would prevent democracy from again being trampled underfoot by force. Minister Maisel said that the most important task for the future was to establish an economy which would assure full employment.

FINAL RESULTS OF AUSTRIAN SHOP STEWARD ELECTIONS. The "Arbeiterzeitung" reported on June 4, 1952, that the shop steward elections which have been held throughout Austria since October, 1951, are now completed and that the results have been tabulated. Only a few small plants have still not elected their shop stewards. Among the major plants, the Alpine plant at Donawitz is the only one where the composition of the shop council has not yet been determined, because the union elections were invalidated and had to be repeated as a result of a fraudulent maneuver on the part of the Communists. The final results available to date cover the election of 26,111 shop stewards in 8,150 plants employing 557,900 workers. The two Socialist slates, i.e. the List of Socialist Union Members ("Liste der Sozialistischen Gewerkschafter") and the List of Free Union Members ("Liste der Freien Gewerkschafter"), won 15,516 shop stewards, or 59.4% of the total number of shop stewards elected. The Communist slate ("Liste der Gewerkschaftlichen Einheit" - List of Labor Union Unity) obtained only 1,679 shop stewards, or a mere 6.4% of the total, in spite of Communist machinations and controlled voting in the USIA (i.e. Russian operated) plants. The People's Party slate won 989 shop stewards, or 3.8% of the total, and the League of Independents 171 shop stewards, or 0.7%. Twenty-nine per cent of the shop stewards that were elected, or 7,756, ran without any party affiliation. The poor showing made by the Communists in these elections is particularly evident from the results of the elections in the metal and mining works, which include many large USIA enterprises. The metal and mine workers elected a total of 4,887 shop stewards. Of these, 2,629 are Socialists and only 541 are Communists. Fifty-four People's Party candidates were elected and 55 shop stewards from the League of Independents. The remaining 1,608 shop stewards did not run on any party ticket.

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRIA DROPS 15.6%. At the end of May, 1952, the number of unemployed persons registered with the state labor offices in search of jobs amounted to 124,367 (64,328 men and 60,039 women), according to the latest reports compiled by the Austrian Provincial Labor Offices. This represents a drop of 23,013, or 15.6%, as compared to the previous month's figures. Among unemployed women there was a decrease of only 1,321, or 2.2%. The number of unemployed registered with the labor offices in the various provinces is as follows:

Vienna	59,040
Lower Austria.....	23,011
Styria	13,620
Carinthia	4,157
Upper Austria	12,305
Salzburg	2,148
Tyrol	3,746
Vorarlberg	1,120
Burgenland	5,220

The drop in unemployment is due to a further increase in building activity, which is confirmed by the fact that construction workers accounted for 79.4% of the total reduction in unemployment registrations. The seasonal boom in the hotel business has also been a contributing factor. An improvement was also noted in the employment opportunities for wood workers, the number of openings for workers in the metal industry, however, has slightly declined. In the textile industry, too, in spite of some increase in part-time employment, there has been a rise in unemployment (1,327 workers or 16.7%).

3,275,000 AUSTRIANS COVERED BY SOCIAL INSURANCE.

In 1951 an average of 1,923,000 family heads were registered under the national social insurance program in Austria. Inasmuch as all the members of a family are generally insured along with the family head, this means that no less than 3,275,000 persons — or almost one half of the entire population — are covered by social insurance in Austria.

ACTIVITY OF THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATION.

The "Neue Oesterreich" reported early in June that the Foreign Trade Organization of the Federal Chamber of Trade and Industry has published a report of its activities during the last five years. According to this report, the 53 trade delegates who have been appointed in all parts of the world since 1947, when the Foreign Trade Organization was established, have made a decisive contribution to the favorable development of Austria's foreign trade. Since the establishment of the foreign trade agencies abroad, exports to the United States have increased from a volume of 81,000 to approximately 2,000,000 centner (1 centner equals 50 kgs., or 110.23 lbs. av. - Ed.). During the same five-year period, Austrian exports to the Netherlands are said to have increased from 108,000 to 2,300,000 centner, and exports to Israel from 3,901 to 249,000 centner.

Compared to the benefits derived, the cost of maintaining these agencies has been comparatively low. In Egypt,

for example, last year's cost for running the trade delegate's office amounted to a mere 253,000 schillings. The Austrian trade agencies in foreign countries have saved Austrian firms countless business trips abroad, the cost of which in foreign exchange would often have been higher than the cost of maintaining the agency in that particular country.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO HOLD 1953 CONGRESS IN AUSTRIA. At its last session in Paris, the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce accepted the official invitation of the Austrian national committee to hold its next congress, scheduled for May 1953, in Austria.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY SIGN ELECTRIC POWER AGREEMENT.

The negotiations which took place in mid-May between the "Elektrizitaetswirtschaftsgesellschaft A.G." (The Austrian joint-stock company which handles the national distribution of electric power) and the "Societa Adriatica di Elettricit " (SADE) have led to the conclusion of an export contract for the supply of electric power to Italy. A 35-mile long transmission line will be constructed to link the Austrian distribution network with the Tagliamento Valley. Deliveries of electric power will be made over this line, which will be capable of carrying a voltage of 220,000 volts. The construction costs will be borne by both contracting parties, each paying for the section of the line in its own territory. The line will cross the ridge of the Carnic Alps at a height of more than 1.3 miles.

1951 OUTPUT OF THE STEYR-DAIMLER-PUCH COMPANY.

The following production figures for 1951 were recently released by the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Corporation:

	Output	Exported	Domestic Market
Tractors	6,845	3,076	3,769
Diesel trucks	1,746	636	1,110
Steyr-Fiat passenger cars (assembling only) ...	1,804	---	1,804
Rear Axles	9,200	9,200	---
Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifles.	3,845	3,488	357
Ball-and roller bearings.....	4,624,000	3,039,577	1,584,443
Motorcycles	26,391	14,211	12,180
Bicycles	109,975	21,490	88,445

Total production of spare parts amounted to 36,122,641 schillings, of which 11,610,463 schillings' worth were exported and 24,512,178 schillings' worth sold on the domestic market.

Total production of freewheel hubs and spare parts amounted to 53,307,270 schillings, of which 19,394,045 schillings' worth were exported and 33,913,225 schillings' worth sold on the domestic market.

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AUSTRIA'S EXPORTS OF SCYTHES AND SICKLES IN 1950-1951.

The following data on the export of Austrian scythes and sickles in 1950 and 1951 reflect a steady development of foreign markets for this Austrian export item. In 1950, Austria exported 1,458,556 scythes and 1,038,848 sickles for a value of 29,400,000 and 4,300,000 schillings respectively. In 1951, the export figures were: 1,250,778 scythes and 1,705,743 sickles for a value of 27,000,000 and 7,560,000 schillings, respectively. Austria's major clients were Rumania, Italy, Turkey, Brazil and Switzerland. The volume of exports to Czechoslovakia, which was still considerable in 1950, dropped to almost zero in 1951. Other countries to which Austria exports scythes and sickles are: Greece, Iran, France, Finland, Portugal, Israel, Australia and the United States.

AUSTRIA'S LEATHER INDUSTRY IN 1951. In 1951, the domestic collection of cow-, horse- and calf-hides in Austria exceeded 15,000 tons, as compared to 13,300 tons in 1950. In addition to domestic supplies, more than 4,650 tons of raw hides worth about \$4,120,000 were imported under the Marshall Plan and under various trade agreements. Thus, Austrian tanneries had approx. 20,000 tons of raw hides to process. Supplies of bark and tan were also favorable, as a result of which the output of the leather industry has increased. Thus, a total of 2,475,720 square yds. were made into upper leather, special leather and leather for clothes, linings and pigskin, as compared to 1,783,236 square yds. in 1950. The production of leather for soles increased from 9,779,175 lbs. to 10,705,275 lbs.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL TRADEMARK AND PATENT RIGHTS HELD IN VIENNA.

President Koerner of Austria opened the 25th International Congress of Industrial Trademark and Patent Rights at the Rathaus in Vienna early in June. The Congress was attended by representatives from Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, as well as by representatives of the International Committee of the Association for Industrial Trademark and Patent Rights and members of other international organizations.

In his opening speech, Dr. Koerner said: "The matter of industrial trademark and patent rights is especially well suited to international consultation since it is aimed at the protection of legitimately earned rights of the inventor and the manufacturer, and is calculated to keep business competition within the regulated channels of the law and of ethical business practices."

Minister of Justice Tschadek recalled that the first such congress, in 1897, was also held in Vienna. "By the enactment of suitable provisions, the State must give the individual the opportunity to assert and avail himself of his rights. Just as in the field of copy rights, so also in the field of industrial trademarks and patents Austria occupies a leading position in the world. In spite of two world wars Austria has succeeded in restoring the principle of patent rights and her

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

DR. KOERNER TELLS WORLD EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS "DEMOCRACY IS NO EMPTY PHRASE".

President Koerner of Austria opened the International Educational Congress which was jointly sponsored by the Vienna Board of Education and the Cultural Office of the City of Vienna in conjunction with the World Federation for Educational Reform. The Congress was held at the Vienna Fair Palace from June 3 to 6. After a speech by Dr. Kolb, Austria's Minister of Education, President Koerner said: "The spiritual attitude of the school has a decisive influence on the moral fiber of society. This accounts for the tremendous difference between education under the freedom of the democratic system and under the system where authoritarian principles are stressed. If it is to survive at all, democracy needs people who since their very youth have learned to think and act independently. The school of today, therefore, is not limited to the mere dispensing of knowledge, but endeavors to develop the student's personality so that he will some day fit into the community and, conscious of his share of responsibility, be able to do justice to his rights and duties as a citizen. The school must therefore see to it that the term 'democracy' does not remain an empty phrase, but becomes a living concept filled with real meaning for youth. Young people must learn by the use of their own judgement to grasp the fact that it is contrary to human dignity to follow a leader in blind obedience, and that one must rather take pride in being a member with equal rights of a community which will determine one's own fate."

UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK CELEBRATES 275TH ANNIVERSARY.

Early in June President Koerner of Austria arrived in Innsbruck to participate in the ceremonies commemorating the 275th anniversary of the founding of Leopold-Franzens University which later became the University of Innsbruck. After an introductory speech by Governor Grauss of Tyrol, Dr. Koerner delivered the main address, in which he said: "The resolute and incessant striving of the Tyrol to preserve its individuality and vested rights within the scope of its faithful allegiance to the common Austrian spirit has enabled the University of Innsbruck to overcome any encroachment upon the freedom of education. It has always managed to recover the faculties of which it was deprived from time to time. It has had a large share in the development of higher education as we know it in Austria today. World-renowned scholars, including four Nobel Prize winners, have come from its ivy halls or have taught in its classrooms. As the only university in the German-speaking area in the heart of the Alps, it has successfully embarked upon the research projects resulting from this geographical location. The tradition-laden history of the Tyrol has offered its historians an opportunity to undertake fruitful and

(Continued on page 7.)

well-known patent office, thus giving the inventor a large measure of protection."

detailed research. Far from being a center of narrow-minded local patriotism, this university has always attached great value to a close contact with the scientific world at large. Just as it was once one of the intellectual centers of the far-flung complex of provinces of the old Monarchy, it has today espoused the ideal of a pan-European cultural community. This accounts for the fact that so many young people from other European countries are attracted to Innsbruck and for the fact that the university counts among its students a number of young people from overseas countries who are hungry for knowledge and want to obtain a picture of the spirit of the Old World."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MUSIC IN VIENNA TO BECOME PERMANENT INSTITUTION. At the International Congress of Music which was convened in Vienna from May 17 to 24, 1952, at the initiative of the Society of the Friends of Music, a resolution was adopted that the Congress be made a permanent institution and that its work be continued in the following years (at varying meeting places). The "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde" in Vienna will, in the future, be entrusted with managing the affairs of the Congress which, at the close of its first meeting, adopted the following resolution: 1. To intensify the international exchange of all cultural matters; 2. To increase public funds for the purpose of promoting all matters pertaining to music; 3. To expand musical education and revive the cultivation of music in private circles; 4. To bridge the gap between classical and modern music; and 5. To collect and utilize all documents relating to the present-day composition and presentation of music.

HAYDN ORCHESTRA FOUNDED BY VIENNA ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art has organized some of its students into a new chamber orchestra which is called the Haydn Orchestra and which was the first of its kind to give a concert in the large hall of the Esterhazy Castle at Eisenstadt, in the Burgenland, where Haydn himself was employed for many years. The newly founded orchestra will primarily present compositions by Joseph Haydn and music by some of the less well-known contemporaries of the famous composer. It will remain in close touch with the London Haydn Society. The orchestra has a total of about 35 members.

AUSTRIAN ARTISTS INVITED TO EXHIBIT IN PITTSBURGH. Four artists from Vienna were invited to participate in an international art exhibition to be held at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh from October 16 to December 14, 1952. Three of them are members of the Austrian Art Club: Rudolf Holzhehner from Linz, whose interesting creations of wood, bast and wire have been exhibited in five cities of Europe; Wolfgang Hutter, 24, and Josef Mikl, 23, two young Viennese painters. The fourth artist, Mr. Gustav Hessing from Cernauti, 43, is a member of the art group known as "Der Kreis". Some of his works are in the possession of the Austrian Gallery and of the Albertina.

WORKS OF KUBIN AND WOTRUBA AT BIENNIAL EXHIBITION IN VENICE. At this year's art exhibition in Venice, Austrian art will be represented by works of Alfred Kubin, 75, the graphic artist, and of Fritz Wotruba, 45, the sculptor. Among Kubin's graphic works and drawings which will be placed on display in four rooms of the Austrian Pavilion, many of which have so far remained unpublished, there will be a number dating back to the early years of his artistic career covering the period from 1901 to 1920. These works were selected by Dr. Otto Benesch, University Professor and Director of the Albertina collection of graphic masterpieces in Vienna, concurrently also the Austrian member of the International Committee of Experts for the Biennial Exhibition in Venice; they throw a new light on Kubin's personality and characterize him as a forerunner of the masters of visionary art and surrealism. In the courtyard where the works of plastic art will be displayed F. Wotruba will exhibit a number of his major sculptures from his most recent period of creative activity.

STEFAN ZWEIG'S DRAMA "JEREMIAS" PERFORMED IN SALZBURG. The Salzburg Landestheater recently presented a performance of Stefan Zweig's poetic drama "Jeremias" at the Vienna Stadttheater, on the occasion of the poet's 70th birthday and the 10th anniversary of his death. This dramatic work was written by Stefan Zweig at the beginning of World War I as a blazing indictment of war. It had not been performed in Vienna for three decades. The work was performed with the required cast of 36 principals.

GOLDONI COMEDY IN SALZBURG. The Seminar of Drama at Salzburg's Mozarteum recently produced Carlo Goldoni's comedy "The Liar" (Il bugiardo), as translated and rearranged by Prof. Dr. Bernhard Paumgartner. The accompaniment was based on 17th century music. The producer was primarily interested in bringing out the vivacity of this Italian comedy by emphasizing expression and movement. As is known, this Goldoni comedy will also figure in the program of this year's Salzburg Festival.

PUBLICITY FILM FOR AUSTRIAN INDUSTRY. The industrial publicity film of the Veitscher Magnesitwerke entitled "I Was in Austria" recently had its first public screening at the Danube-European Institute. In his introductory remarks, Dr. Lauda, President of the Austrian Federation of Industrialists, stated that the continued development of intensive magnesite mining in Austria, which has increased threefold since its introduction, has been the main factor which made possible the production rise of 25 to 30% in Austria's steel industry. The company's publicity film shows Austrian industrial plants and illustrates the achievements of Austrian labor. A number of shots reflect the country's scenic beauties.

NEW AUSTRIAN PUBLICATIONS. "Der Donaufischer", a new book by Ferdinand Kogel, the 62-year-old Austrian novel-

ist from Linz, depicting a landscape which has but seldom been dealt with in Austrian fiction, has been published by the Austrian Book Club. "Die Glut im Ruecken", a novel by the young Viennese author Hermann Schreiber, will be published this fall by the People's Publishing House of Vienna. Mr. Schreiber already scored a success with his "Sturz in die Nacht", a novel which was published in 1951 and which deals with present-day problems. Young Hans Heinz Hahn, another author from Vienna who, in 1951, published a volume of short stories entitled "Verbotene Tueren", has just completed a novel about present-day Austria on which he had been working for several years in addition to his activity as courtroom reporter.

ART COMPETITION FOR OLYMPIC GAMES. The art competition organized by the Austrian Olympic Committee for paintings, drawings, sculptures and medal engravings in any way connected with sports and the Olympic idea has resulted in nine of the fourteen prizes being awarded to members of the Vienna "Kuenstlerhaus" Society of artists.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY IN VIENNA. There will be more than 1000 personalities from 20 European and 23 overseas countries participating in the 4th International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology to be held in Vienna from September 1 - 8, 1952. Fifty-six European and 21 overseas universities, as well as 134 scientific societies, research institutes, muse-

ums and similar scientific bodies, will send delegates to this Congress that is being sponsored by Dr. Koerner, President of the Federal Republic of Austria. At the University of Vienna more than 300 lectures will be held during the Congress on various subjects in the fields of anthropology, ethnology, folklore, religion, sociology, linguistics and prehistory; there will also be reports of research studies on domestic animals and cultivated plants. The last international congress of anthropology and ethnology was held in Brussels in 1938. At this year's Congress, a discussion is also planned of the most urgent research problems related to the rapid cultural changes in many colonial countries, and an attempt will be made to find ways and means to preserve dying cultures. Should it prove possible to establish an international organization to sponsor such studies the Congress to be held in Vienna this year would mark a turning-point of decisive importance in the history of the social sciences.

COMPOSITION BY MEMBER OF VIENNA PHILHARMONIC PERFORMED. At its last subscription concert of the present season, the Vienna Philharmonic presented the first public performance of a dance suite written by Hans Hadamovsky, a member of the orchestra. Hadamovsky, who plays the oboe, is a professor at the Vienna Academy of Music and Dramatic Art and was a disciple of the Austrian composer Franz Schmidt (who died in 1939). His dance suite is for five wind instruments and orchestra. The performance was conducted by Hans Knappertsbusch.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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